

THE “CONDER” TOKEN COLLECTOR’S JOURNAL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONDER TOKEN COLLECTOR’S CLUB

Volume XVI Number 3 Winter 2011 Consecutive Issue #60



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John Wilkinson ephemera on eBay!

See *Provenance* story inside.

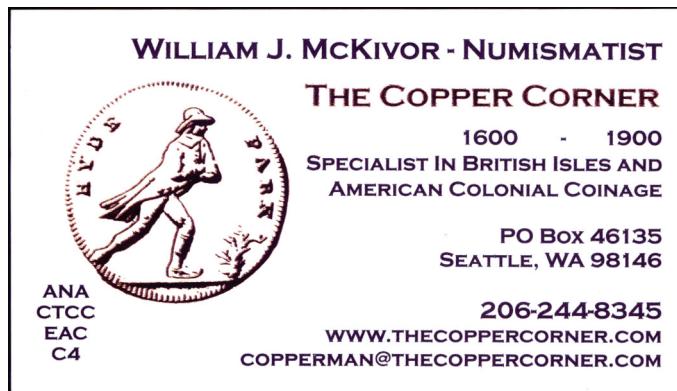
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Bill McKivor and the FX4S London Cab

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New members

Donald Butler	Saline, MI
Bruce Smith	Bellefontaine, OH
Tom Corey	Charleroi, PA

President's Message

This is the last president's message for my term as president of the Conder Tokens Collectors Club. It seems like it has lasted forever, yet indeed the time did indeed go by. I wish I could say it was always fun. I can certainly say it has been interesting.

Our journal started out with a bang this year as did the withdrawal of Jerry Bobbe as journal editor after only a few issues. I for one was greatly saddened by the whole episode. The sadness was replaced with thanks as our new editor Dick Doty took over the thankless task of editing the journal. The entire team including Jon Lusk, and Gary Siro have done a fantastic job to make sure the journal has gone to the membership; thank you very much gentlemen.

You are receiving in this issue a group of fine folk who are willing to run for office this term and I for one thank all of them for stepping up. Please return your ballot as soon as you can. There is a lot of work ahead. Our by-laws need some revision, we of course have a need for articles or other bits for the journal. Our contributors have done yeoman work to keep the editor supplied with material to edit. If you would like to volunteer in the future I'm sure our new president will welcome it.

I thank all of those who helped me these past few years and look forward to having some time to look at my tokens as well as the other areas of numismatics I enjoy. Have a great New Year. Remember, this is my hobby, I do it for fun.

Larry

**A Preliminary Estimate
of
The Production of Eighteenth-Century Trade Tokens
of the United Kingdom
Based on Tonnage Figures in Pye, Waters, Bell, &c.
To which are added the precise figures for the productions
of the
SOHO MINT
Discovered by R. G. Doty, March-May 1993**

o///o

Base: Approximately 5,150 halfpennies of average weight equaled one hundredweight (cwt) of copper. Unless the general consensus is that an issue was predominantly intended for trade or another legitimate purpose, it will not be listed. This may land me in trouble with traditionalists, but it seems to me that if a round piece of metal doesn't explicitly or implicitly promise redemption by someone somewhere, it's a medalet, jeton, or advertisement – but not a piece of money. Anyone's welcome to add his two cents –er, tuppence: I haven't worked this material over in many years, and there's much I've forgotten or never knew, but that you know.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE

D&H 3 – Leighton Buzzard, one ton (= 20 cwt) 1/2d	103,000
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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

D&H 3 – Aylesbury 1/2d [no mintage figures found; unlikely to have been over]	5,150
D&H 20 – Chesham 1/2d	10,300

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

D&H 12 – County 1/2d	103,000
D&H 36-38 – County 1/4d	61,000

CHESHIRE

D&H 5-6 – Chester, Roe 1/2d	15,500
D&H 7 – Macclesfield, Roe – Type 1 1/2d	25,750
D&H 9-15 – Macclesfield, Roe – Type 2 1/2d	103,000
D&H 16-59 – Macclesfield, Roe – Type 3 1/2d	1,030,000

[Matthew Boulton struck Type 2 Roe tokens in the summer of 1789, along with pieces for Cronebane. They were in fact the first money ever struck by steam power – although which came first, Roe or Cronebane, may never be firmly established. I found faint indications that the Cronebanes were struck first, but nothing definitive. In both cases, Boulton had been supplied with the blanks by John Westwood. They had already been edge-marked, so all Boulton had to do was strike them. They were not struck in collar, because an effective collar/ejection mechanism lay a year in the future; but at the time, this would not have been a major concern. There's no way of telling how many Roes and how many Cronebanes were struck by Soho Mint, due to sloppy bookkeeping by Boulton's current accountant, John Roberts. Charles Pye put the mintage of the Roe Type 2's at two tons, or about 103,000 pieces; he was silent about Cronebane. While I cannot determine the exact amounts that were really struck in either instance, I can say that, in the case of the Roe coinage, the total was several times higher than Pye's figure (which suggests that we might do well to take the statements of those "who were there at the time" with a grain of salt). Based on the slim evidence available, I estimate that between 600,000 and 700,000 Roes were struck at Soho in the summer of 1789, and perhaps 1,000,000 Cronebanes. I'll be happy to share what I've found with anyone interested in the details, but this note has already gone on long enough.]

CORNWALL

D&H 2 – County 1/2d [based on my observations]	103,000
<i>[Actual figures, found in the Boulton Papers, Birmingham]</i>	76,070
D&H 3 – Falmouth 1/2d	25,600
D&H 4 – Penryn 1/2d [unknown; based on my observations, perhaps 5 cwt]	25,750
<i>[Actual figures, found in the Boulton Papers, Birmingham,</i>	24,814
<i>Includes 24,728 regular tokens, 44 copper specimens, 36 gilt specimens, and 6 silver specimens</i>	

CUMBERLAND

D&H 1 – Low Hal 1/2d	c.200
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DEVONSHIRE

D&H 1-3 – Exeter 1/2d	515,000
D&H 6-7 – Plymouth 1/2d	15,500

DORSETSHIRE

D&H 6 – Poole 1/2d	77,300
D&H 10-11 – Pool 1/4d	10,300
D&H 7 – Sherbourne 1/2d [unknown; based on my observations, perhaps]	75,150

DURHAM

D&H 4 – South Shields 1/2d	25,750
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ESSEX

D&H 3-4 – Braintree 1/2d	87,500
D&H 5 – Chelmsford 1/2d	103,000
D&H 9-10 – Colchester 1/2d	103,000
D&H 33-34 – Hornchurch 1/2d	
[unknown; based on my observations, perhaps 3 cwt]	15,500
<i>[actual figures, found in the Boulton Papers, Birmingham]</i>	10,563
D&H 35 – Maldon 1/2d [unknown; based on my observations, perhaps 1 cwt]	5,150
D&H 36-38 – Warley Camp 1/2d [unknown, but large, perhaps 10 tons]	1,030,000

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

D&H 58-61 – Brimscombe 1/2d	309,000
D&H (Somerset 89) – Bristol – H. Bird 1/2d	103,000
D&H (Somerset 102-103) – Bristol – Niblock & Hunter (1) 1/2d	5,150
[above based on sightings, perhaps 1 cwt]	
D&H (Somerset 99-101) – Bristol – Niblock & Hunter (2) 1/2d	257,500
D&H 62-63 – Gloucester 1/2d [unknown; based on sightings, perhaps 1 cwt]	5,150
D&H 64-65 – Newent 1/2d	30,900

HAMPSHIRE

D&H 1 – Basingstoke Shilling [unknown; unlikely to have been more than]	250
D&H 9-10 – Emsworth 1/2d	150,000
D&H 43-44 – Gosport-Jones 1/2d [unknown; Bell says common, so say] 1/2d	25,750
D&H 40-42 – Gosport-Jordan 1/2d	25,750
D&H 46 – Newport, IoW 1/2d [no figures available; my best guess is 2 cwt]	10,300
D&H 47-48 – Peterfield 1/2d	51,500
D&H 68-76 – Portsea – Sargeant 1/2d	154,500
D&H 79-80 – Portsea-Salmon <u>et al.</u> 1/2d	103,000
D&H 60 – Portsmouth- Brent 1/2d	25,750
D&H 58 – Portsmouth- Robinson 1/2d	20,600
D&H 53-55 – Portsmouth- Sharp-Chaldecot 1/2d	103,000
D&H 61-65 – Portsmouth- Shar 1/2d	25,750
D&H 89 – Portsmouth- Taylor 1/2d [unknown; my guess between 5 and 10 cwt]	35,000
<i>[Actual figures, found in the Boulton Papers, Birmingham!]</i>	194,489

[This figure includes 193,255 ordinary copper tokens, sent in two batches of 168,000 and 26,255 pieces, as well as another 84 copper tokens struck more carefully by Boulton after Walter Taylor had complained about the quality of the first shipment, and 150 specimens in silver]

D&H 94 – West Cowes 1/2d	5,150
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HEREFORDSHIRE

D&H 5 – Hereford 1/2d	15,500
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HERTFORDSHIRE

D&H 4 – Bishop's Stortford 1/2d [unknown; my guess is 2 cwt]	10,300
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<i>[Actual figures, found in the Boulton Papers, Birmingham]</i>	24,814
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[Figures include 24,728 ordinary copper tokens, plus 44 copper specimens, 36 gilt specimens, and 6 silver specimens; total 28,814]

KENT

D&H 3 – Appledore 1/2d	10,300
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D&H 4 – Benenden 1/2d [Four cwts were struck (20,600), but nearly all were destroyed.]	
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D&H 5 – Brookland 1/2d	10,300
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D&H 6-7 – Canterbury- Matthew 1/2d	15,500
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D&H 8-10 – Canterbury – Pellew 1/2d	15,500
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D&H 11 – Deal 1/2d	15,500
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D&H 12-14 – Deptford 1/2d [based on numbers seen, I estimate 10 cwts]	51,500
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D&H 15 – Dimchurch 1/2d	10,300
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D&H 16 – Dover 1/2d	20,600
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D&H 20 – Faversham 1/2d	20,600
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D&H 28-29 – Goudhurst 1/2d	10,300
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D&H 30 – Hawkhurst 1/2d	20,600
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D&H 31 – Hythe 1/2d	15,500
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D&H 32-34 – Lamberhurst – Foster 1/2d	20,600
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D&H 35 – Lamberhurst – Gibbs 1/2d	20,600
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D&H 36 – Maidstone – Oliver 1/2d	15,500
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D&H 37 – Maidstone – Smyth 1/2d	25,750
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[above has no figures known, but the token is fairly common]

D&H 38 – Romney 1/2d	10,300
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D&H 39 – Sandwich 1/2d	10,300
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D&H 40 – Staplehurst 1/2d	15,500
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D&H 42 – Tenterden 1/2d [no figures known, but scarce; say 1 cwt]	5,150
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LANCASHIRE

D&H 1 – Halsall 1d	1,000
[D&H say “fairly common”; Bell doesn’t list it, nor does Pye, while Samuel only makes a glancing reference to it. Based on specimens seen, I’d call it “scarce”, and I’d estimate the number of specimens struck at no more than stated.]	
D&H 57 – Lancaster – Eccleston 1/2d [reasonably common, I estimated it at]	10,300
<i>[Actual figures, found in the Boulton Papers, Birmingham being off by a factor of ten is annoying, but I'll get over it.]</i>	109,247
D&H 9-28 – Lancaster 1/2d	515,000
D&H 61-78 – Liverpool 1/2d	1,030,000
D&H 127 – Manchester- Fielding (1) 1/2d	1,030,000
D&H 128-134 – Manchester- Fielding (2) 1/2d	412,000
D&H 135 – Manchester- Fielding (3) 1/2d	712,000
D&H 138 – Manchester- Rayner 1/2d	10,300
[above has no data found, but the piece is scarce]	
D&H 140-142 - Rochedale- Kershaw (1) 1/2d	206,000
D&H 143-147 - Rochedale- Kershaw (2) 1/2d	103,000

LINCOLNSHIRE

D&H 3 – Sleaford 1/2d	15,500
D&H 4-6 – Spalding 1/2d	51,500
D&H 8 – Wainfleet 1/2d	51,500

MIDDLESEX (NB: – all are London, except as noted)

D&H 39 – Young 1d	c. 2,000
D&H 246 – Allen 1/2d	15,500
D&H 254 – Bebbington 1/2d [mintage unknown but scarce; say]	5,150
D&H 275-276 – Carter 1/2d	51,500
D&H 277 – Chelsea (issuer unknown) 1/2d	20,600
D&H 283 -284 – Clark & Harris 1/2d	2,000
[no mintage figure found, but quite scarce; I'd estimate no more than]	
D&H 294 -295 – Davidson 1/2d	51,500
[Plus 72 in silver and 1 in gold; grand total	51,573
D&H 297 – Dennis 1/2d	20,600
D&H 302 – Forster 1/2d	5,150
D&H 303-305 – Foundling Fields – Burton 1/2d	15,500
D&H 306 – Fowler 1/2d [no figures seen, but fairly common; estimated]	51,500
D&H 308 – Guest 1/2d	36,050
D&H 324-325 – Hendon- B. Price 1/2d	5,150
[no figures found for above, but scarce and unlikely to have been more than shown]	

D&H 342 – Ibberson 1/2d	100
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[Matthew Boulton struck these pieces, which never got beyond the pattern stage. I have found no mintage figures anywhere, including in the Matthew Boulton Papers. From the number of pieces I've seen, I estimate total mintage as shown.]

D&H 345 – Kelly 1/2d	51,500
D&H 346-347 – Kilvington 1/2d	103,000
D&H 351 – Lackington (1) 1/2d	15,500
D&H 352-358 – Lackington (2) 1/2d	720,000
D&H 363-365 – Mail Coach (1) 1/2d	51,500

[above is common; assuming this is a genuine trade token, figure 10 cwt]

D&H 366 - Mail Coach (2) [no figures here either; scarcer than preceding, say]	25,750
D&H 369-370 – Masonic 1/2d	25,750

[NB: There's a good deal more to the above than meets the eye. Arthur Waters says that a bookseller named Sketchley was responsible for D&H 371-372, while Bell lumps together D&H 369-372. Since the edge readings are a mare's nest I wouldn't go near, I'd suggest that we assign a total figure of 25,750 tokens for all four varieties and go have a drink somewhere.]

D&H 398 – Oppenheim 1/2d	20,600
D&H 472 – Rupert Street- issuer unknown 1/2d	5,150

[Mintage for above not found; token is scarce; my best guess is 1 cwt]

D&H 475-477 – Shackleton 1/2d	25,750
D&H 928 – Sheward 1/2d	2,575
D&H 480 – Skidmore 1/2d [mintage unknown; I estimate 5 cwt struck, or]	25,750
D&H 902-903 – Spittle, Kirby, Lashmar 1/2d	15,500

[Above mintage unknown, but pieces are reasonably common]

MONMOUTHSHIRE

D&H 1 – Abergavenny 1/2d	5,150
D&H 2-3 – Monmouth 1/2d	5,150

NORFOLK

D&H 5 – Aylsham 1/2d	15,500
D&H 12-13 – Norwich – Bacon 1/2d	103,000
D&H 14-16 – Norwich – Bolingbroke 1/2d	155,000
D&H 19 – Norwich – Bullen-Martin 1/2d	25,750
D&H 20-21 – Norwich- Campin 1/2d [mintage unknown; my guess is four cwt]	20,600
D&H 22 – Norwich – Clarke 1/2d	103,000
D&H 23-24 - Norwich- Dinmore 1/2d	51,500

D&H 27-33- Norwich- Dunham & Yallop 1/2d 129,750
 [No complete mintage figures known. There are seven varieties, two of which are rare (say 500 struck of each). Of the other five, we have figures of 25,750 each for three of them. If we assume that mintages were equal for the other two varieties, we arrive at a figure for the entire lot.]

D&H 38-45 – Norwich- Harvey 1/2d 103,000
D&H 46-49 – Norwich – Rooks 1/2d 155,000
D&H 1 – Wroxham – Collier 3d 200

[No mintage figures found for above. Based on sightings, I'd estimate this as stated.]

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

D&H 1-4 – Nottingham – Davison & Hawksley 6d, 1/2/6, 5/ ?
[Whilst conducting research for The Soho Mint & the Industrialization of Money, I uncovered enough material to prove that the four denominations listed above were struck by Matthew Boulton in the summer of 1802. Unfortunately, no mintage figures were given, and one can't do much with the notations of 173 lbs 10 oz of pieces struck in "Mixd Metal" and 404 lbs 10 oz of tokens struck in silvered copper. Based on pieces seen (the sixpence pops up occasionally, the others very seldom), I'd estimate coinage on the order of 1,000 sixpences, 500 shillings, 250 halfcrowns, and perhaps the same number of crowns. The problem is that, knowing the amount of metal Soho had for the job, rather more of any of the four denominations could have been minted. Were they? And if so, what happened to them?]

D&H 6-8 – Nottingham-Donald 1/2d 155,000

OXFORDSHIRE

D&H 1 – Banbury 1/2d 25,750

SHROPSHIRE

D&H 6-17 – Coalbrookdale 1/2d 309,000
S&H 19-22 – Shrewsbury 1/2d 515,000
 Willey- Wilkinson Following D&H, I list under Warks.

SOMERSETSHIRE

D&H 28-29 – Bath – Glover 1/2d [no mintage records known; perhaps 2 cwt] 10,300
D&H 32-34 – Bath – Gye 1/2d 41,200
D&H 39-41 – Bath – Heath 1/2d 25,750
D&H 115-116 – Bath- Heath 1/4d 50,000

[Bell gives approximately 7,500 total for both varieties. Waters gives 41,200 for D&H 115 alone. Waters' figures are more likely correct, based on the fairly large number I have seen. Mintage is therefore likely to be *at least as stated*.]

D&H 45 – Bath – Heath (turnpike) 1/2d [no firm mintage figures.] 500
D&H 50-52 – Bath – Lambe 1/2d 103,000

D&H 111-112 – Bath- Lambe 1/4d	270,320
D&H 86 – Bridgewater 1/2d	51,500
D&H 89 – Bristol- Bird 1/2d	103,000
D&H 104-106 – Crewkerne 1/2d	20,600
D&H 107-109 – Dunkirk 1/2d	25,750
D&H 110 – Yeovil 1/2d	10,300

STAFFORDSHIRE

D&H 10-15 – Leek 1/2d	618,250
D&H 3-5 – Stafford- Horton 1d	10,300
[No mintage figures found for above, but I estimate total for both dates as perhaps]	
D&H 20-21 – Stafford- Horton 1/2d	103,000

SUFFOLK

D&H 16 – Beccles 1/2d	25,750
D&H 19 – Blything Hundred 1/2d	25,750
D&H 22 – Bungay – Prentice 1/2d	25,750
D&H 21 – Bungay – Prentice, Delf, Abel 1/2d	25,750
D&H 23-24 – Bungay – Prentice, Todd 1/2d	25,750
[no mintage figures known, but possibly the same quantity as previous variety]	
D&H 28 – Bury – Apsey 1/2d	20,600
D&H 4 – Bury – Deck 1d	5,150
[no figures seen, but arrived at from number of specimens encountered]	
D&H 25 -26 – Bury – Deck 1/2d	25,750
D&H 27 – Bury – Goer 1/2d	15,500
D&H 30- Bury- Guest 1/2d	7,700
D&H 29- Bury- Rackham 1/2d	25,750
D&H 31 – Haverhill 1/2d	51,500
D&H 33 – Hoxne 1/2d	25,750
D&H 35 – Ipswich – Conder 1/2d	103,000
D&H 34 – Ipswich – Manning 1/2d	25,750
D&H 37 – Lowestoft 1/2d	15,500
[No figures known, but not as common as sometimes assumed. Based on the number of specimens I've seen, I don't think more than 3 cwt struck]	
D&H 38-40 – Sudbury 1/2d	77,000

SURREY

D&H 7-8- Croydon	1/2d	2,575
[no figures known, but mintage unlikely to have exceeded ½ cwt]		

SUSSEX

D&H 2-5 – Brighton Camp 1/2d	1,000,000
D&H 10 – Brighton- Mighell 1/2d	5,150
[No mintage figures known for above, but scarce]	
D&H 15-16 – Chichester- Daily 1/2d	25,750
D&H 19-20 – Chichester- Sharp-Caldecott 1/2d	103,000
D&H 22 – East Grinstead 1/2d	25,750
D&H 23 – Frant 1/2d	25,750
D&H 24-25 – Hastings 1/2d	25,750
D&H 34 – Northiam- Foller 1/2d	10,300
D&H 35 – Northiam- Gilbert 1/2d	15,500
D&H 40-41 – Winchelsea 1/2d	10,300

WARWICKSHIRE- Birmingham halfcrown, two shillings, eighteenpence, shilling

[According to Waters, all of these were issued by the Birmingham Workhouse. He gives a mintage of 72 for the halfcrown – which he got from Pye and which is almost certainly too low. I've had two or three myself, seen perhaps half a dozen others. I'd put the mintage of the halfcrown at 200 or so. The other pieces (D & H 2-5) are scarcer, and I'd estimate maybe 100 pieces for the two shillings and between 50 and 100, at most, for the other three.]

D&H 45-48 – County 1/2d	1,030,000
D&H 63 – Birmingham- Alston 1/2d	275
D&H 70-71 – Birmingham- Biggs 1/2d	25,750
[Nothing is known about mintage of either of these tokens; say 5 cwt]	
D&H 77-102 – Birmingham-Mining & Copper Company 1/2d	1,082,000
D&H 123 – Birmingham- Donald 1/2d	25,750
D&H 144 – Birmingham- Hickman (1) 1/2d	25,750
D&H 145 – Birmingham- Hickman (2) 1/2d	
[No mintage known for this one; included in above? See MIDDLESEX 129.]	
D&H 231-237 – Coventry- Reynolds (1) 1/2d	515,000
D&H 247-251 – Coventry- Reynolds (2) 1/2d	103,000
D&H 337 – WILKINSON – Silver 3/6	100
[NB: Waters says a few were struck in copper as well. I've never seen one.]	

D&H 336, 338-450, with time out for forgeries, and Boulton productions:

WILKINSON – Copper by Hancock and friends 1/2d

[Records for much of this portion of the coinage (ship, man at forge, and Vulcan reverses) are lacking. We know that 206,000 with the Vulcan reverse were struck in 1790 (**D&H 424-430**), 103,000 more in 1792 (**D&H 448-450**). No record for 1791 strikings was found, but based on numbers seen, I'd put the total for that year at about the same as for 1790. In other words, for the

Vulcan type alone, mintage should be at least half a million pieces. No records have been found for the coins with ship or man at forge reverses. I am a keen collector of the former, so my opinion must be taken with a grain of salt; but based on the number seen, I can't imagine that more than half a hundredweight were struck. Pieces bearing the man at forge design (**D&H 340-368, D&H 375-384**) were struck in large numbers in 1787 and 1788, respectively. All told, I think we're safe in assuming that the Hancock-Westwood-Williams group struck at least 1,500,000 Wilkinson halfpennies.]

WILKINSON – Copper by Matthew Boulton 1/2d

Here, at least, we're on solid ground. Matthew Boulton struck halfpenny tokens for John Wilkinson in 1790, 1792, 1793, and 1795. Totals:

D&H 385-388	1790	423,513
D&H 389	1792	94,183
D&H 409-416	1793	92,553
D&H 420-423	1795	86,448
TOTAL		696,697

WILTSHIRE

D&H 2 – Devizes 1/2d	51,500
D&H 21 – Salisbury 1/2d	25,750

YORKSHIRE

D&H 14-15 – Huddersfield 1/2d	103,000
D&H 17-21 – Hull 1/2d	515,000

D&H 29-41 – Leeds – Brownbill 1/2d [I estimated the mintage at 10 cwt]	51,500
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[Actual figure, as found in the Boulton Papers, Birmingham] 172,383

including 172,233 regular copper tokens, plus 150 proofs in copper, bronzed copper, and silver. The fairly large amount of collector pieces is explained by the fact that while Henry Brownbill was the tokens' issuer, the actual person placing the order was a gentleman named Samuel Birchall, who wrote one of the earliest books on provincial coins.]

D&H 43-52 – Leeds- Paley 1/2d	515,000
D&H 56-60 – Sheffield 1/2d	5,150

[no mintage figures found, but total for all three types may have come to above amount]

...to be continued in the next issue...

Who issued the Yarmouth tokens?
D&H Norfolk 53 and 54

By Jon D. Lusk



Obverse lettering:

UNDIQUAQUE COLLIGITUR Ex: 1796 (The Latin phrase only appears on D&H 54.)

Reverse lettering:

BOULTER'S EXHIBITION OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES Ex: YARMOUTH

Edge lettering:

PUBLISHED BY JO^S DAN^L & JN^O BOULTER • • * •

“My project”, pursuing information on the issuers of provincial 18th century tokens, has presented me with many puzzles. A case in point is the title of this article, *Who issued the Yarmouth tokens?* My starting point for research is always looking at what previous authors have had to say about a token, in this case the D&H 53 and 54 tokens from Yarmouth. I have found three authors that deal with these tokens and their issuers. Chronologically they are:

SAMUEL¹ seems to indicate that it's two people, J. D. and J. Boulter, presumably this is meant to be J. D. Boulter and J. Boulter.

BELL² postulates that it's two people as well, but with different last names. Joseph Daniel and John Boulter

BROOKE³ makes a case for three people, all with the last name of Boulter and first names of Joseph, Daniel, and John.

Each author has a different opinion on how to interpret the edge inscription. Brooke's in depth analysis and his finding of documents, contemporary with the token issuing, suggests he has the correct view of interpreting the edge and that there are three issuers of the token. Brooke's article gives the roles played by each and the relationships between them as:

1. Dr. Daniel Boulter, founder and developer of Boulter's Museum, first opened in 1778. By 1797 it had expanded to three rooms. In 1794, for health reasons, he transferred the museum to his nephew John.
2. Joseph Boulter, brother of Daniel.
3. John Boulter, nephew of Daniel, a goldsmith and jeweler, and apparently the manager of the museum until it closed in 1802.

My task of finding the issuers of the token seems almost done here. Just one loose end to tidy up: “Who was John's parent that made him the nephew of Daniel?” Resolve this and I can move on to the next item on my *To Solve* list.

A nephew, of course, can be the son of a brother or sister. Usually, in this time period, the sister, if married, is likely to have a different last name, but of course, not always. It could also be that there were one or more other brothers and that John could be the son of one of them. John could also be the son of Joseph. Not an insurmountable task I thought.

Well, it's been almost a year since I first started to research this problem and I think I finally have answered more than one question about the Boulters.

Joseph's marriage to Amy Sewel

<p>Joseph Boulter England Marriages 1700-1900</p> <p>Ackworth school – Entering class of 1780</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1780</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">No.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">NAME</th> <th style="text-align: left;">RESIDENCE</th> <th style="text-align: left;">LEFT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>82</td> <td>Samuel Knight</td> <td>... Felstead, Essex</td> <td>1783</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>John Boulter</td> <td>... Yarmouth, Norfolk</td> <td>1787</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Alice Bowman...</td> <td>... Brushfield, Notts.</td> <td>1781</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Sarah Bowman</td> <td>... "</td> <td>1781</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>John Bevans</td> <td>... London</td> <td>1785</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Joseph Brantingham</td> <td>... Newcastle-upon-Tyne</td> <td>1783</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Ackworth was founded in 1779 as a Quaker school.</p>	No.	NAME	RESIDENCE	LEFT	82	Samuel Knight	... Felstead, Essex	1783	3	John Boulter	... Yarmouth, Norfolk	1787	4	Alice Bowman...	... Brushfield, Notts.	1781	5	Sarah Bowman	... "	1781	6	John Bevans	... London	1785	7	Joseph Brantingham	... Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1783	<p style="text-align: right;">Amy Sewel</p> <p>residence: 1770 - Yarmouth, Norfolk, England</p> <p>marriage: 1770 - St. Nicholas', Yarmouth, Norfolk, England</p> <p>Additional data on Joseph found</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;"> <p>Joseph Boulter Birth 26 SEP 1743 in Worstead, Norfolk, England Death 20 DEC 1819 in Yarmouth 1st North Ward</p> <p>View his family tree View family members More options</p> <p>Overview Facts and Sources Media Gallery Comments Member Connect</p> <p>Media Gallery No photos, stories, audio or video have been added yet.</p> <p>Timeline (View details)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1743 Birth Worstead, Norfolk, England 1819 Death Yarmouth 1st North Ward Age: 76 <p>Comments No comments have been added yet.</p> <p>Family Members</p> <p>Parents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Father No Mother <p>Spouse & Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amy Sewell (A) 1746 - 1797 John Boulter (A) 1772 - 1820 </div>
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Tying the above two items together, one concludes that John, the son of Joseph, was born in 1772, attended the

Ackworth school (it's still in existence today) from 1780 (it's second year being open) until 1787 and died in 1820. But – just a click away, the Ancestry.com site allows me to see the parents of Joseph.

Here we see that there were in fact four Boulter brothers, with the first Daniel dying as an infant and then a repeat usage of the name for a subsequent child. This practice was quite common.

According to Ancestry.com, Daniel had no children of his own but raised his brother John's daughter, Rachel, from age 4 due to the death of her mother. Reviewing the data for brother John, I find that he had a son (Joseph) and another daughter (Margaret) as well as the Rachel that Daniel raised. Margaret may have died early but Joseph lived into the next century. Most important to my study was that John (the brother) appears not to have had a son by the name of John.

So it seems I have answered what I thought was the only question being asked: "Who was John the son of?" but it now seems that I haven't answered the question posed as the title of this article, "Who issued the Yarmouth tokens?". I now have two candidates for the John mentioned on the edge of the token.

Two additional items on John (the brother) gave me his occupation: The first was his death announcement (pictured at left) and the second is an item from a Dutch newspaper announcing the arrival from Yarmouth of a ship captained by John Boulter of Yarmouth. Finding out that John was a ship captain explains the raising of the motherless Rachel by Daniel.

**2d. Western reg. of Norfolk Local Militia.
At Yarmouth, Capt. John Boulter, 71.—
Miss A. Bell. 15.**

At this point, what is the conclusion about the issuers? To review, as positives for saying it was the brother John, I found evidence of ties between Daniel and him (his raising John's daughter). The relative ages at the time the token was issued among John (59), Daniel (56), Joseph (53), and John (24), the son of Joseph, favors this position as well. In contrast, support of the nephew as co-issuer is the fact that the token was issued while Joseph's son John managed the museum (as of 1794). I still felt that more information was needed.

I then was able to obtain the wills of both Daniel (written 1800, executed 1802) and Joseph (written 1814, executed 1820). In both of these, their brother John was listed as an heir, and in fact, Joseph made his brother John one of his Executors. I'm not certain when John left the sea and was at home in Yarmouth, but given his age at the time the token was issued (59) it would not be unexpected that he might have retired. I believe that the wills provide the additional data needed to answer the original question. John, the older brother, was involved with his brothers' lives and activities, and while not entirely conclusive, I believe that the "John" on the edge represents the elder brother.

After reaching this conclusion I had correspondence and conversation with David Brooke (the author of the previous article on the Boulters). He indicated to me that he believed, as I do, that the John on the token represents the third brother, and it was not the younger John, son of Joseph.

Now I can move on to other puzzles.

¹ Samuel, Richard Thomas, *Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, and Journal of the Household*, Nov. 22, 1882 and republished in 1994 by Davissons Limited and assembled by Harold Welch.

² Bell, R. C., *Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens, 1785-1819*, Corbitt & Hunter Limited, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1966

³ Brooke, David S., *Boulter's Museum (1778-1802)*, The Conder Token Collectors Journal, Nov. 15, 1997, consecutive issue #6.

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The Society's membership medal, 1990, by John Lobban.



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PROVENANCE

by Edward C. Moore



The blank furnace receipt from Isaac Wilkinson states, "Bought of Isaac Wilkinson & Comp^a (Company), at Bersham furnace near Wrexham, Denbighshire, Who makes & sells all sorts of Cast Ware & Likewise by the Kings Patent, Wilkinsons New invented CRUSH-MILL, for grinding malt, crushing of oats & beans".

John Wilkinson, Iron-Master, was the eldest son of Isaac Wilkinson. I will not elaborate greatly on the life and accomplishments of John Wilkinson because entire books have been devoted to the subject and these are readily available. In brief, John Wilkinson, Iron-Master, became one of the first industrialists at the beginning of the industrial revolution. He employed a large work-force that had to be paid on a weekly basis. In the 1770's the British Government was in the process of adding copper plate to the wooden hulls of their many war ships. Due to the shortage of copper that this created they stopped issuing copper coins. Obtaining small change to pay his workers became increasingly difficult. In the year 1773 John Wilkinson issued paper tokens, initially perhaps, printed on leather (vellum) but later card stock was used.

Writing to Matthew Boulton (Owner of the Soho Mint) in 1797 John Wilkinson states "*I am engaged in preparing small notes for my workmen as change, similar to what I issued in '73 and '74 previous to Sir George Savile's Act.*" In that same year John Wilkinson's brother William writing to James Watt describes these as "...a new coinage of 1/-, 6d and 3d, (One Shilling, Six Pence and Three Pence) *notes on cards.*" Mr. Wayne Turner writing for the Journal of the John Wilkinson Society in 1974 stated that "... so far none of these have been discovered;"¹

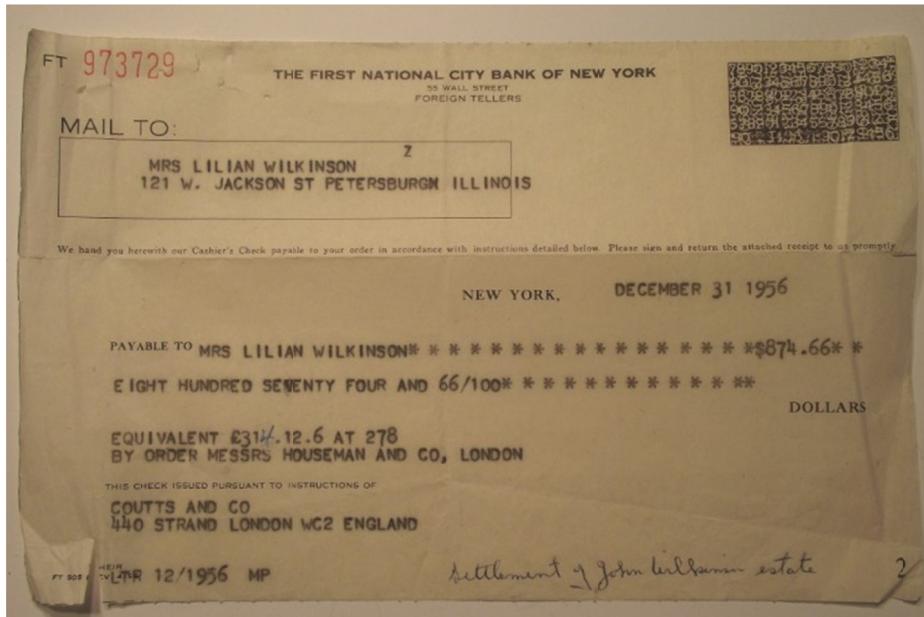
Having now discovered a set of these one-of-a-kind tokens, it is the intent of this writing to explain how these came to be in America and finally into my possession.



John Wilkinson had three children with one of his servants named Ann Lewis. After his death in 1808 the British Courts allowed Ann and her three children to adopt the name Wilkinson. The youngest of the three children was named John and so he became John Wilkinson, Jr. (8 Oct. 1806 – 1 Jan. 1871). The family was wealthy and John Jr., received a superior education at Cambridge.² However, John Wilkinson, Jr. seems to have had an affinity for gambling and soon found himself in debtor's prison. Upon his release he left England and traveled to America in 1837. He landed in New Orleans, traveled up the Mississippi to Beardstown, Kentucky and finally to Sugar Grove, Illinois. It is evident that he brought with him certain family mementos which included a painting of his father, the cardboard tokens and various other family documents. In 1838 he married Sarah Goble (16 Dec. 1820 – 27 Mar. 1889) and their son Fredrick "Fred" Wilkinson was born in Sugar Grove, Illinois in 1840.³ (He died in 1917).



Fred Wilkinson inherited the estate of his father and married Olive Bishop (1854 – 1938). They had a son named George Augustus Wilkinson born September 17, 1871 in Petersburg, Illinois. George A. Wilkinson married Lillian Agnes Henderson on 27 June 1916, but there were no children to this union. George passed away on September 24, 1943 so Lillian inherited the oil painting of John Wilkinson along with the family papers. She lived until December 2, 1966.



In an interesting side note, in 1956, Lillian Wilkinson received over eight hundred dollars inheritance from the English estate of John Wilkinson. It seems that John Wilkinson owned a bit of property that had always been judged to be worthless. However, during World War II, German bombing had revealed the presence of coal on the property. The now valuable property was sold at auction and the funds were divided among the living descendants, she being entitled to a share as the survivor of George A. Wilkinson.

When Lillian passed away in 1966 her possessions passed to her younger sister Willie B. (Henderson) Vogt. Willie had married Milo B. Vogt in Petersburg, Illinois on April 16, 1925. Milo outlived his wife and so now the painting of John Wilkinson, Iron-Master and the family papers were in the hands of people who had no blood family ties to John Wilkinson. Milo, by his own account, had offered the painting to his daughter but she had married an Irishman and did not want a painting of an Englishman in her home. So, Milo Vogt, in the process of setting his affairs in order, in his old age, called a friend of his who was an antique dealer to look over some old stuff in the hope of selling it. The antiques dealer brought her son James Long with her. James Long was interested in art and he discovered the painting at Milo's home. He asked if the painting was for sale and Milo said that it was, so they agreed on a price and James purchased the painting. Milo told him that there was a packet of papers that went along with the painting and gave him the Wilkinson papers. Actually, it was the papers which lead James

to discover who the painting depicted because he did not know who John Wilkinson was. (The painting was the same as the National Portrait Gallery Copy after Lemuel Francis Abbott oil on canvas. (NPG 3785 · **John Wilkinson**)

The remainder of the story, I think, was expressed well by Laurie Long, wife of James Long, in her Email to me of late August, 2011. An excerpt from her email follows...

“We then contacted David Moore-Gwyn at Sotheby's London and he was interested in selling the portrait. We sent it to him and it did not sell. He then decided to place it in Sotheby's first internet auction. It did sell then. The condition was not great. At the time we sent the painting I asked David, did he not want all the paperwork and he said no. So we thought it was wonderful and kept it. Having had it now for about 20 years, we decided to sell it.”

I purchased the papers, which included the tokens, from Laurie Long on August 21, 2011. The Ebay auction number was 190566110338. The tokens are now in my collection.

Edward C. Moore

References

¹ JOHN WILKINSON'S TRADE TOKENS By Wayne Turner (Journal No.2, 1974, republished in Journal No.7 1979)
www.broseley.org.uk/wilkfiles/Wilkinson%20tokens.htm

² John Wilkinson and the Old Bersham Iron Works, by Alfred Neobard Palmer, Wrexham, England, 1899.

³ Past and Present of Menard County, Illinois, by Rev. Robert Don Leavey Miller, S. J. Clark Publishing, Chicago, 1905.

(Note: The paper tokens shown on the final page are not to scale and they have been photo-edited to remove blemishes. E.C.M.)

See It Now #3

By Jon D. Lusk

This column continues my theme contrasting the depiction on the token with what the building or structure looks like today.

Essex 5, Chelmsford, Shire Hall



The Shire Hall looks today pretty much as it is depicted on the token. I don't know if there were small side parts to the building or they were just added by the engraver. The windows to the left and right of the doors are smaller on the token as well.

Essex 10, Colchester, Colchester Castle



The castle today is similar to the token when the outlines of the major components are considered, but many smaller details greatly differ. I'm sure there are detailed drawings contemporary to the token that would be useful in determining the extent of the engraver's license.

Norfolk 12, Norwich, Norwich Castle



The engraver did use four panels per side as on the building, but the token doesn't seem to show any variation among the windows. I took the picture when scaffolding was being used for something but all other pictures I have seen do not show anything more than a flag pole on the top.

Dorset 10 8, Corrections to See It Now #2



When I blow it – I really seem to really blow it. There's a saying about bad luck coming in threes. Well, I guess in this case I managed four slips on the same token! The one labeled as the Dorset 10 in the previous issue. The first two errors were politely pointed out by David Dykes. There is, in fact, a misspelled name on the token, but it's the primary name of Pretor that is incorrectly spelled as Preter. Instead, in my rush to complete my piece for the Journal, I focused on the wrong name and relied on a quick check of Bell's *Commercial Coins* where he refers to the third name of the issuers as Whitby! (An interesting side note is that the index in his book correctly lists Whitty!)

Number two was that I pictured the bank annex (added later) that is the unit next to the original bank. In the left side of my picture you can see what is the right side of the real bank of 1796. Dr. Dykes forwarded a picture of the correct building which I have reprinted here. Then, for good measure, I labeled the photo as Dorset 10 and it should have been Dorset 8. And the fourth error

was not giving credit to Gary Siro for doing the scan of his coin to use. His new scanner produced a great picture.

Who was Isaac Wood?

&

Why do I think he was instrumental in issuing the Salop Woollen Manufactory token,
Shropshire D&H 19-22?

By Jon D. Lusk



Obverse: SHREWSBURY 1793 HALFPENNY
Reverse: SALOP WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY
Edge: PAYABLE AT SHREWSBURY + +

For those readers that are not fully up on county designations, Salop is an alternative, and more archaic, name for Shropshire, and Shrewsbury is the county town.

First, a review of what other authors have had to say about these tokens:

Samuel¹ – Thinks that it might be a woollen mill 5 miles from Shrewsbury at the Isle.

Bell² – Repeats what Samuel says.

Dykes³ – Says the Salop Woolen Manufactory appears to have been a flannel mill operated by the firm of Cook and Mason at the Isle on the Severn just upstream from Shrewsbury.

Preston-Morley⁴ – Builds on the article by Dykes by expanding the people involved to White Cooke, Sons and Mason.

¹ Samuel, *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, and Journal of the Household* – (1880-1889) republished in book form Davissons, Ltd., (1994)

² Bell, R. C., *Commercial Coins* – (1963) Corbitt & Hunter Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne

³ Dykes, Dr. David – (1999) *John Gregory Hancock and the Westwood Brothers: An Eighteenth-Century Token Consortium*, British Numismatic Journal, pp. 173-186

⁴ Peter Preston-Morley, – (2011) *18th Century British Trade Tokens Auction T10*, 5 October 2011, Appendix, item 719.

Also, informally in an email, David Dykes informs me that another candidate might be the company formed by Powis and Hodges, the Shrewsbury woollen mill. Built at a cost of some £10,000 in 1790, the firm went bankrupt by 1795. Since the token is dated 1793 they indeed might be a candidate for the issuer. A number of other token issuers have gone bankrupt not long after issuing a token, so the short of period between the issue date and the bankruptcy date shouldn't eliminate them as candidates.

Prior to this article there were two candidates for the Salop Woollen Mill, with the Isle on the Severn the current favorite of the two. But this article is about Isaac Wood, watch and clockmaker of Shrewsbury. He was born in 1735 and died at the age of 65 in 1801. Admitted to the Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1770 he was also the Company Secretary to the 'Salop Fire Office', 1780-1801. But it is really his passion for helping the poor of the surrounding area that brings him into my spotlight. When searching for the issuer of these tokens, I found his pamphlet (see the picture of the top portion of the cover page at the end of the article), where he references the Shrewsbury Poorhouse as the *House of Industry* (HOI). This term I find is a kinder, gentler moniker than either the *work-house* or *poorhouse*. Wood didn't invent the phrase, by any means, but he did use it as opposed to the harsher labels. In his 124 page pamphlet (third edition, printed in 1791, and perhaps it should be called a small book as opposed to a pamphlet) he goes on to make the case that the poor need skills to gain employment enabling them to be able to leave the custodial care situation. He then argues that professional tradesmen should be hired to train and educate the workers, a practice he implemented at the Shrewsbury establishment. Next, he makes the case that by having a *Woollen Manufactory* (his phase in the pamphlet) the HOI can make the cloth and then the clothes for its own residents as well as extra to sell externally. As far as size goes, records show that over a three year period they admitted 410 people between the ages of 15 to 70. Depending on the turnover rate, the numbers of workers could be in the hundreds. Add in some additional workers from the 360 children of less than 15 years of age and it could be quite a sizeable work force.

The next piece of interesting data was found in a three volume publication titled:

THE STATE OF THE POOR:
OR
AN HISTORY OF THE LABOURING CLASSES IN ENGLAND ...
By Sir Frederic Morton Eden, Bart. (1797)

In this massive work he lauds the organization and functioning of the Shrewsbury HOI as well as on page 642 (volume 2) he states:

The Paupers in the house are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactory, in which they are instructed by the proper persons, versed in scribbling, carding, and spinning wool. Several weavers are constantly employed.

Note the use of the phrase again – woollen manufactory! Also, a footnote refers to Mr. Isaac Wood, Treasurer of the HOI.

Finally, there is a third reference in a local history account which was printed in 1808:

Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury
E. J. Morten (Publishers)

In this book a great deal of detail is provided regarding the HOI, and on page 345 it makes the comment:

"...employing the children and some of the adults in a woollen manufactory..."

There are those two words again! This author also has kind words for Isaac Wood in a footnote on page 341:

Mr. Isaac Wood, a most active, vigilant and intelligent friend of the institution, who had been director; to whom it certainly owes considerable obligations, ...

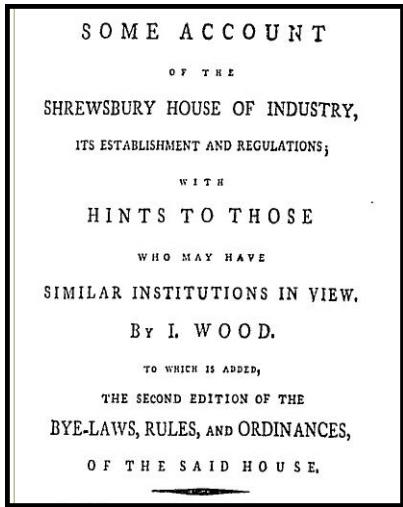
Notice the past tense used in 1808 to describe the director position. Another entry about the HOI talks about the fact the workers were paid 1/6th of their earnings. This certainly would mean that they would require a lot of small change.

One of the more interesting items about the HOI Woollen Manufactory is that it is still standing today. Originally the building was a foundling hospital, built in 1764 as an extension of the Foundling Hospital of Coram Fields. When they had an overflow they sent the extras to Shrewsbury. This was ended when the London directors felt the out-sourcing of the babies was too expensive and it was closed for this purpose in 1774. The building then was a prison for Dutch prisoners during the American Revolution, as well as light manufacturing, plus some periods of just being closed. In 1784 it was sold to the town and turned into the HOI. By the time the town history was written in 1808 it was no longer used as the HOI and in 1882 it became the new home of the Shrewsbury School. (Charles Darwin was probably the most famous attendee at this school, 1818-1825, but this was when it was located in the town center.)

Some additional words about Isaac Wood and his death were published in this note in the paper. It describes his dedication to those in the HOI.

... persons, than country situations. That at Shrewsbury, perhaps, stands unrivalled, and particular accounts of it have been published by Mr. Isaac Wood, one of its earliest directors, and to whom the poor, and the parishes connected with it, are under great obligations. I am sorry to add, that by too eager an attention to the welfare of his fellow-creatures, they are deprived of his services. He died of a fever caught in a long attendance at the Shrewsbury house of industry, January 15, 1801. I believe the directors of the houses of industry in this county are, in general, liberal to families wanting temporary relief, permitting them, and in many cases those requiring permanent assistance, to remain in their own dwellings. It is necessary these

Based on the data I have collected, I contend that the House of Industry was indeed a woollen manufactory and the only weakness in making it the top candidate for the issuer of the token is that the HOI name didn't appear on the token. It is my belief that not using the HOI name on the token was consistent with the primary driving force at the HOI, Isaac Wood. That giving the HOI residents a token with one side having the town arms and the other side having the name of their business, the Salop Woollen Manufactory, was in fact the very way that Wood would have designed a token.



The building today, the Shrewsbury School since 1882

Epilogue

Dr. David Dykes, a preeminent author on our Conder tokens, their makers and issuers, is about to release a new book covering many of the mysteries of the 18th Century provincial tokens⁵. I submitted this article to him for a response and offered him a list of easy quick answers.

- A. What a load of rubbish!
- B. Your theories rank right up there with flying saucers and Roswell, New Mexico!
- C. Interesting, but not persuasive!
- D. Interesting, but needs more research.
- E. I think the HOI could indeed be the issuer.
- F. A strong case for the HOI as issuer and should replace the concern at the Isle.
- G. Something else....

He picked G and felt the evidence stronger for the factory at the Isle on the Severn.

So, to support my thesis, I have to find an expenditure in the books of the House of Industry paying for the tokens. The ball is in my court.

To be continued.....maybe.

⁵ Dykes, David W., – (2011) *Coinage and Currency in Eighteenth-Century Britain: The Provincial Coinage*. This book is published by and available from Spink (email: books@Spink.com £65 + £7.50 p&h) in the UK and Charles Davis (Numislit@aol.com \$100 + \$6 p&h) in the US

This article updates an article that appeared in issues #54 and #55

'PETER' SKIDMORE: THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS AN ADDENDUM

D. W. DYKES

Reference to the files of *The London Gazette* allows some minor refinement to be made to the history of the Skidmore firm of ironmongers and stove grate makers given on pages 256 and 257 of my paper in volume 77 of the *Journal*.¹

The partnership between John Skidmore and his eldest son Meremoth ('No. 123, High-Holborn, and of No. 15, Coppice-Row, Clerkenwell, Stone [sic] Grate-Makers and Ironfounders') was dissolved 'by mutual consent' on 1 February 1809 and subsequently (by 6 February 1810) the business was being continued as a partnership between Meremoth and his brother Gamaliel. John Skidmore's retirement can therefore be firmly dated to February 1809.²

The partnership between Meremoth and Gamaliel Skidmore (now recorded only at 'High-Holborn' as 'Stove-Grate-Manufacturers and Furnishing Ironmongers') was dissolved 'by mutual consent' on 8 May 1815.³

The style of the firm given on page 257 should be amended to read

John Skidmore, c.1784 - 1793
John Skidmore and Son [John and Meremoth], 1793 - 1809
M [Meremoth] and G [Gamaliel] Skidmore, 1809/1810 - 1815
G [Gamaliel] Skidmore, 1815 - 1822
Susan[nah] Skidmore (Widow of Gamaliel), 1822 - c.1824

REFERENCE

Dykes, D. W., 2007. 'Peter' Skidmore: the man who never was', *BNJ* 77, 246-63.

¹ Dykes 2007.

² *The London Gazette*, 6-10 February 1810 (No. 16340), 200.

³ *The London Gazette*, 25 July 1815 (No. 17044), 1523.

A Trip to Conder Candy Land
By Jon D. Lusk

I want to share with all of you a wonderful trip I had earlier this year. I felt like I was a “kid in candy land” when I visited Gary Siro in Vancouver Washington. I was able combine my trip to the Early American Coppers (EAC) annual meeting in Portland, Oregon with this visit.

Many of you already know of his vast collection of Conder tokens from viewing his picture DVD. Since I am working on a rewrite of Bell’s *Commercial Coins* book and in order to make my effort as comprehensible as possible I needed photographs of a broader range of tokens to photograph than those in my own collection. Gary’s collection fit my needs perfectly.

The Portland/Vancouver area is really a beautiful region. It was my first time there and the Columbia River Gorge was spectacular. My wife Sally and I arrived a day early and did a driving trip up the Gorge. We are big waterfall enthusiasts and the area has so many beautiful falls. I followed this up with four days of EAC. Lots of activities and of course lots of copper! I even bought two Condors there.

Since I was hoping to take pictures of some 400 tokens, before the EAC show I had delivered two double row boxes containing D&H labeled 2x2 envelopes to Gary. By using his picture DVD I was able preview and select the ones I wanted to photograph. You may wonder why I needed to take my own pictures if the tokens I wanted were on the DVD?

There are two reasons, first is that the resolution of the pictures on the DVD are just fine for display on a computer monitor, but they are not up to the requirements for printed material. Second, in addition to the standard obverse and reverse pictures I wanted to photograph the edges on many of the selected tokens. (The covers of this and the previous two issues of the Journal have displayed the fruits of my edge photography.)

I arrived at 10 o’clock on Monday at Gary’s beautiful home and spent a little time visiting. It turns out he and I grew up in the same city, Detroit. (Not the same schools though.) It always amazes me how small the world is sometimes. Then, on to the fun part. The next eight hours were both taxing and amazing. How incredible it was to open a flap and slip out a gorgeous token. Pictures really can’t do these beauties justice can they? Many times I would look at the envelope label and think “This variety - never have seen a really nice one.” Then out of the envelope would come an example better than I thought existed. A real Joy.

I took a break about half way through and was served lunch by Gary’s charming wife Elly. More small talk, half tokens and half other things, made for a very enjoyable break, but then back at it. By the end of the day I was quite tired, not to mention my sore muscles from the stand up, look in the eyepiece, sit down, trigger the camera, repeat 600 plus times! (Don’t forget the edge pictures.) I am so grateful to Gary for being willing to allow me to do this photographing. I expect that my book will be a much better one with the addition of the pictures I was able to take that day and I will always have great memories of the “eye candy” I enjoyed that day.

2012 Conder Token Collector's Club Ballot

For Two Year Term

The following individuals have agreed to be nominated for the indicated positions and serve if elected. Feel free to use the write-in space for any of the positions. Please submit your votes by March 31, 2012 by mail or email. The results will be announced in issue #61, Spring 2012.

President Bill McKivor

Write-in _____

Vice President USA Jon Lusk

Write-in _____

Vice President International Alan Judd

Write-in _____

Treasurer Scott Loos

Write-in _____

The following are appointed board members:

Editor Dr. Richard Doty

Publisher Dr. Gary Siro

Mail your ballots to: Dr. Richard Doty
 6612 Chesterfield Ave
 McLean, VA 22101

Or email your votes: DotyR@si.edu

Directory of Club Officers and Appointees

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(503) 579-6416

Vice President USA and Librarian

Harold Welch
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Saint Paul MN 55127
[651] 429-0997 tokenmann@aol.com

Vice President International

Alan Judd
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Publisher and Board Member

Dr. Gary Siro
gsriro@gmail.com

Membership

All membership dues and correspondence should be directed to the Treasurer, Scott Loos, listed above. Dues are \$25/yr and can be paid by check or PayPal to Scott.

THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART



OUR RULES: CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are. Articles are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much. Ads up to twelve lines

are FREE! Full-page ads are \$75.00; one half-page ads are \$37.50. Ads larger than the free twelve lines **must be camera ready**. All paid ads **must be paid for when submitted**; thus, eliminating the possibility of confusion and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time-consuming billings and follow up. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or

published. Ads or articles may be either accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. Only members can participate in the journal or other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. **The deadline for the Spring 2012 issue is April 1, 2012.** Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the editor, Dr. Richard Doty (dotyr@si.edu). The only requirement for membership is the payment of an annual membership fee. You will be billed again after you have received four issues of the journal. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club reserves the right to accept or reject (without explanation) any application for membership. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, reserves the right to revise these rules at any time in accordance with our by-laws. **ANNUAL DUES:**

\$25.00 U.S. Membership -- £20 U.K Membership -- \$35 Non U.S. or U.K. Membership.

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To let me know about your classic token literature. Several members have answered my appeals for information about their Pre WWII token books. Thanks to those kind folks. However, if my book in progress, *The Virtuoso's Arrangement*, is to be anywhere near complete, I need more members to step forward to help. If you own any original books on British tokens of the 18th and 19th centuries, I really need to hear from you. Does your book have a past ownership inscription? Perhaps it has annotations or letters or other ephemera laid in. If it is a numbered edition, which copy is it? I will give you credit or keep you anonymous - whatever you prefer. Thanks for your help!

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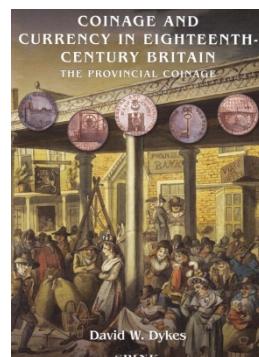
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Cheshire 7. Macclesfield. Three castles. <i>Die breaks</i> . Near EF. 28	Middlesex 102. Erskin et al. Two barristers. Bill of Rights, 1794. Near EF, attractive. 28
—40. Macclesfield, Roc/Female, windlass 1791. Chocolate brown, 38	—103a. Newton. His bust/Arms, 1793. Chocolate brown EF. 28
Cornwall 4. Penryn. Regalia/ Unicorn, 1794. <i>Slight edge knock</i> ; gd VF. 18	Norfolk 14. Norwich. Arms/ Shield, 1792. Choice. 58
Gloucestershire 59. Brimscombe Port, Barge/Tunnel entrance, 1795. Rich brown, good VF. 38	—23b. Norwich. Bottle/ Hope standing. Choice; shallow mark on bottle (photo below). 68
Hampshire 42. Gosport, Helmeted bust/ Ship, 1794. <i>Eye-catching ship</i> . 48	—28. Norwich. Arms/ Shop front, 1792. Choice. 78
—60a. Portsmouth, Jervis/ Man-of-war, 1797. Rich brown, gVF 38	—35. Ipswich. Ipswich cross/ CONDER, 1794. Choice. 78
—64. Portsmouth. Neptune/ Legend, 1797. Rich brown, good VF. 38	—52.(Sc). Yarmouth. Rose countermark, 1792. Choice. 68
—69. Portsea, Arms/ Sailing ship, 1794. Good VF, pleasing. 18	Northamptonshire 1. Northampton. Jobson bust/ Lion, castle, 1794. Choice. 68
—79. Portsea. Dragon slayer/ Ship, 1794. Bold EF; rich brown. 58	Nottinghamshire 7. Nottingham. Bee hive, 1792. <i>Underlying luster</i> . 88
Hertfordshire 4. Stortford. Arms/ River with barges, 1795. Near EF, neat design! 38	Shropshire 10. (Sc). Coalbrook Dale. Ship under bridge/Inclined plane, 1792. Deep brown EF; neat <i>Industrial Revolution</i> piece. 68
Kent 11. Deal. Arms/ Sailing ship, 1794. Choice. 58	—21. Shrewsbury. Shield/ Woolpack, 1792. <i>Luster in legends</i> . 68
—37. Maidstone. Arms/ A paper mill, 1795. Choice, some red. 78	Somersetshire 26. Bath. Botanic garden/ Garden wall, 1794. gVF, attractive. 18
—39. Sandwich. Arms/ Antique sloop. Choice, prooflike. 88	—32. Bath. Arms/ Female sending boy, 1794. Choice, almost prooflike. 78
—39. Sandwich. Arms/ Antique sloop. Lightly toned. 58	—39a. Bath. Bladud bust/ Tea urn, 1794. <i>Pleasing</i> EF; rev flan flaw. 38
Lancashire 43b. Lancaster. John of Gaunt/ Arms, 1794. Brown & red. 48	Staffordshire 10. Leek. Caduceus/ Hands united, 1793. Choice. 68
—57. Lancaster. Bust/ Ship, 1794. <i>Faint old scratches</i> obv. 28	Suffolk 33a. Hoxne. Dismounted yeoman, 1795. Good VF; attractive. 18
—79b (R). Liverpool. Arms/ Sailing ship, 1791. EF <i>Neat die flaw</i> @ 3 rev. 48	—37. Lowestoft. Bathing machines/ Fishing, 1795. Chocolate brown EF; (another fascinating design reflecting the era). 48
—129. Manchester. Arms/ E India balemark, 1792. Rich brown; weak rev. 28	—39. Sudbury. Arms/PRO BONO PUBLICO, 1795. Near EF, pleasing. 18
—135h (Sc). Manchester. Man loaded w/ pack, 1793. Light brown. choice. 58	Sussex 15. Chichester. Elizabeth I/ Chichester cross, 1794. <i>Underlying luster</i> , EF. 58
—140. Rochdale. Man at loom/ Fleece, 1791. Near EF, pleasing. 38	Warwickshire 47. County. Shakespeare/ Female, 1791. <i>Faint reverse scratch; overall attractive</i> EF. 28
—144. Rochdale. Crest/Man at loom, 1792. Chocolate brown; near EF. 38	—50. Birmingham. Arms/ Boywith screw press, 1793. Choice, near EF. 48
—149. Rochdale. Mounted dragoon/ Arms, 1792. <i>Underlying luster</i> . 68	—73a. Birmingham. Female seated/ Stork, 1794. Good VF, rich deep brown. 28
Lincolnshire 6. Spalding. Britannia/ Arms, 1794. <i>Strike a bit flat</i> . 38	—452(Sc). Wilkinson. Bust right/ Man at forge, 1792. Attractive old tone; VF. 18
Middlesex 286. Corresponding Soc. Four men/Dove, 1795. <i>Pleasing</i> VF+. 28	Yorkshire 17. Hull. William III on horseback, 1791. Choice EF. 48
—295. Davidson's. Female seated, St. Paul's, 1795. Choice, near EF. 38	—22. Hull. Arms/ Sailing ship, 1791. <i>Luster traces</i> . 68
—301. Eaton's. Bust/ Cock, pigs in sty. 1795. Medium brown; attractive EF; trenchant political commentary. 48	—41. Leeds. Brownbill's. Bishop Blaze/ Leeds hall, 1793. Near EF, pleasing. 28
—313. Hall's. Kangaroo, rhino, armadillo, 1795. Attractive near EF. 68	WALES, Anglesey 387. Druid/PMCo monogram, 1791. Good VF+, pleasing. 28
—336b. Heslop's. Man & monkey. Light brown, neat piece. 78	—438. Druid/PMCo monogram, 1791. Good VF, pleasing. 18
—346. Kilvington's. Laureate bust/Britannia, 1795. <i>Underlying luster</i> . 58	SCOTLAND, Lothian 7. Edinburgh. Building/ A gardener, 1797. Choice, near EF. 58
—369a. Masonic. Angel in triangle. <i>Luster evident</i> , choice. 58	—14a. Edinburgh, Campbell. Turk smoking pipe, 1796. Choice EF. 68
—389. Moore's. Lace making, 1795. Much red. Superb. 98	—20. Edinburgh. Harrison. HH cypher/ Anchor, 1796. Chocolate brown; attractive. 48
—393. Newgate. Prison/ Legend, 1794. Glossy light brown; attractive. 48	—20. Edinburgh, Harrison. HH cypher/ Anchor, 1796. <i>Slight knock</i> . 28
—434. Pidcock. Lion/Cockatoo. Good VF; neat lion. 58	—61. Leith. Sailing ship/ Britannia, 1797. Reverse weak, attractive VF+. 18
—468. Richardson's. Fortune, lottery wheels, 1795. Choice, luster in legends. 78	IRELAND Dublin 352. Parker's. Seated female/ Stove, 1794. Choice, neat die break. 78
—470. Schooling's. Justice/ Teakettle, stove, 1795. Choice EF. 68	—Wicklow 8. Cronebane. Bishop's head/ Arms, 1789. Rich brown. aEF. 38
—477. Shackelton's. Arms/A candle mold, 1794. Unc, minor toning spots on reverse. 38	—68a. Cronebane. Bishop's head/ Hibernia. Near EF, pleasing. 28
—480. Skidmore. Stove/Forge, 1795. Even tone, choice. 88	
—67. Skidmore building. Paddington New Church. Prooflike, obverse toning spot. 58	
—904a(Sc). Stinton's. Grasshopper/ Legend, 1795. Good EF. 58	
—928. London & Middlesex. Shakespeare, 1792. <i>Underlying luster</i> ; choice. 58	
—930. National series. George III/ St. Paul visit, 1789. Choice, almost prooflike, a "premium" piece. 98	
—952a. National series. Prince of Wales. Choice. 38	
—953. National series. Prince of Wales/ Arms. Unc, some red. 38	
—986. National series. Duke of York/ Ship, 1795. Chocolate brown VF+. 18	



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